

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 5.

FRANKFORT,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
A. G. Hodges, Tho. J. Todd, John W. Pruitt & John W. Finnell,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
A. G. HODGES & CO.

J. W. FINNELL, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For the "DAILY COMMONWEALTH," during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 per month; "The Weekly Commonwealth," printed on a large mammoth sheet, will hereafter be furnished to subscribers at \$2, in advance, or \$2 50 at the expiration of six months. The "Weekly Commonwealth" will be furnished to subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, for 50 cents in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For 10 lines or less, to those who are Daily subscribers, during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 00.
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For any number of lines over 10 and not exceeding 20, first insertion, 80.
And for each insertion of the same advertisement, over 10 and not exceeding 20 lines, 15.
Longer advertisements will be inserted on liberal terms.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS!

Western Mail, via Louisville, Ky.

Arrives daily by 1 o'clock, P. M.
Departs daily at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Eastern Mail, via Lexington, Ky.

Arrives daily by 10 o'clock, A. M.
Departs daily at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Southern Mail, via Harrodsburgh, Ky.

Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, P. M.
Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, by 6 o'clock, P. M.
Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.

Owensboro [Ky.] Mail.

Arrives Mondays and Thursdays, by 6 o'clock, P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Frankfort Advertisements.

FRANKFORT SHOE STORE,

(Sign of the Big Boot.)

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his old customers and visitors generally, to his large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All of which were bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Also, a good stock of Gentleman's fine CALF BOOTS and BROGANS, (of my own manufacture,) together with a large stock of

HATS AND CAPS.

The latest styles of the public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell low for cash.

SETH BEERS.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

MANSION HOUSE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STS., FRANKFORT.

NELSON SHIELDS

HAS purchased this large and well constructed Hotel, and having thoroughly repaired and refitted it, is now ready to receive and accommodate all who may favor him with a call

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

WEISIGER HOUSE,

BY THOS. S. THEOBALDS,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

Received per Grey Eagle this day,

AND WARRANTED PURE,

100 PACKAGES containing 6 Gallons each, of superior BRANDY and WINE, of all kinds, imported direct.

Also, per same Boat, direct from New Orleans:

50 lbs pure Sugar, 60 sacks Rio Coffee, 25 do Java do, 50 barrels Molasses, 100 do Fish, Nos. 1 and 2, and 3.

Also, landing from same Boat:

100 boxes Candies, 100 lbs Oats, 100 lbs warranted superfine, 100 sacks Buckwheat Flour, and 10 lbs do, All which will be sold at very low prices.

Frankfort, Dec. 30, 1847.

LAZ. LINDSEY.

STOUGHTON & ELLIS'

DEALER IN CLOTHING,

CORNER OF MAIN AND ANN STS., FRANKFORT, KY.

THE public are informed that the subscribers have recently opened a **Restaurant** and **Coffee House** in this place, which for neatness of fixture, and completeness of arrangement, is unequalled in the West. Their Liquors are of the choicest kind. Their Larder is always supplied with every description of eatables that may be called for.

They only request their friends and the public to give them one call—others will follow as a matter of course.

STOUGHTON & ELLIS.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

HANSETT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

E. D. HASSETT,

HAVING re-built his house, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to serve up every article in the **Coffee House** that the market affords, in as good style as any other establishment of the kind in the West.

His Larder is never empty, but on the contrary is well filled with

FISH, FOWLS, VENISON, TRIPE, OYSTERS, &c.

He is prepared to wait on gentlemen at all times, day and night. Give him a call.

January 1, 1848.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SUGAR, Pepper, Augers and Gimblets, Whiting, Knives, Molasses, Knives, Pocket Knives, Syrup, Shoe Knives, Ploughs, Screws, Hoes, Files, Axes, Curry Combs, Spades, Butter, Shovels, Butt Hinges, Mills & Steele, Newell Buildings.

N. SIMS—**BARBER,**

On the corner opposite the Weisiger House, Frankfort, KY.

Gives Barber at all hours, day or night, at 25 cts. each.

January 1, 1848.

FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT, &c.

Just Received, per Steamer Grey Eagle,

100 Barrels Superfine Ohio Flour;

12 Barrels Buckwheat Flour;

50 Sacks Buckwheat Flour;

20 Boxes Raisins;

30 Quarter Boxes Raisins; for sale by

Frankfort, Dec. 20, 1847—750 ft.

LAZ. LINDSEY.

Fresh Arrival of Family Groceries.

Just RECEIVED, consisting in PART of

10 Hhds. New Orleans Sugar, a prime article;

5 bbls. Woolsey and Woolsey's Powdered Sugar;

5 do do do do Crushed Sugar;

2 boxes do do do do Soft Sugar;

5 do Old Government Java Coffee;

10 boxes Chees;

2 bbls. Cranberries;

20 sacks Dairy Salt;

15 lbs. of Gold & Co's. Spun Cotton;

1000 lbs. of Spanish Cigars;

Together with a great variety of articles "too tedious to mention." For sale low by

GRAY & GEORGE.

January 18, 1848.

FRANKFORT,

Frankfort Advertisements.

WM. BRIDGES,
Merchant Tailor,

No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

January 1, 1848.

J. W. DELLARD—TAILOR,

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

January 1, 1848.

R. KNOTT,

Dealer in FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

January 1, 1848.

CHEAP STORE!

R. SHIELDS,

Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

January 1, 1848.

R. OWEN,

Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

Has on hand a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. Sells cheap for Cash! Call and see!

Country Produce of every kind taken in exchange, at the market price, for any article in his line.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

E. & S. STEDMAN,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PAPER, GROCERIES, &c.,

Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Cash paid for RAGS.

WM. H. GREENUP & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Produce Dealers,

BROADWAY, FRANKFORT, KY.

Have on hand, and keep constantly a general supply of every article in their line. Give us a call.

Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

JAMES PURCELL,

Family Grocer, and Dealer in Produce,

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

January 1, 1848.

GRAY & GEORGE,

Confectioners and Fruit Dealers,

Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

K.E.P. constantly on hand all kinds of FRUITS, PRE-SERVES, PICKLES, &c.—Also, a general assortment of NOTIONS; FAMILY GROCERIES; and in fact every article in their line of business. Give us a call.

January 1, 1848.

PIERSON & MERIWETHER,

CONFECTIIONERS,

And Dealers in Fruits, Preserves, Fancy Articles, &c.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

January 1, 1848.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM & SONS,

Manufacturers of Saddles, Trunks, Harnesses, &c.

Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

K.E.P. constantly on hand a full assortment of articles usually manufactured in their line. Give us a call before you purchase elsewhere.

January 1, 1848.

MILTON BURNHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

And Dealer in Stoves, Grates and Hollow Ware,

Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

January 1, 1848.

F. A. KENNON'S

Auction and Commission House,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

WHERE there can at all times be found almost every description of

Dry Goods, Furniture, Books, Stationery, &c.,

At private sale by retail or otherwise, at exceedingly low prices.

January 1, 1848.

W. B. BELKNAP,

338, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Wholesale Dealer in

IRON of every description.

NAILS do

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.....TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1848.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 14, 1848.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, of the Presbyterian church.

Journal was read by the Clerk.

A message from the House, by the Clerk, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Senators Patterson, Crenshaw, McNary and Brien.

Mr. HOBBES had the unanimous consent of the Senate to report a bill from a select committee, incorporating the 2d Baptist Church in Louisville, which was read and passed.

Mr. HELM, from the committee on the Sinking Fund, called up the unfinished report from that committee, which was a bill for the benefit of the heirs and widow of Wm. R. McKee, dec'd.; read and passed.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Judiciary committee, a bill for the benefit of the illegitimate children of James Holland, of Caldwell county; read and passed.

Mr. CRENSHAW, from the same committee, a bill to amend the penal laws—making the mischievous injury of private or public property a penal offence; read a second time.

High Court of Impeachment.

On motion of Mr. JAMES, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John A. Duff, late Surveyor of Perry county, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The Court being duly opened, the examination of witnesses was continued until 1 o'clock, when a recess was had until 2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The entire evening was consumed in the examination of witnesses. At 5 o'clock the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 14, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Quarles, Grainger, Boulware, Collins, Miller (a remonstrance), Chilton, Culton, Wilkins and Grubb, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. MOORE—Jury—had leave at this time, to report a bill to establish the town of Buena Vista, in Russell county; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Laurel county; read and passed.

Also, a bill to amend the Trustee law of the town of London; read and passed.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. J. N. STEPHENS—Propositions and Grievances—a Senate bill to run and mark a part of the line between Jefferson and Shelby counties; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to enlarge the limits of the town of Cadiz; read and passed.

Also, a bill to incorporate a Fire Company in the town of Winchester; read and passed.

A message from the Senate, announcing the passage of a bill.

Also, a bill to repeal an act prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the town of Lagrange, &c.; read and passed.

Mr. HAGGARD moved a re-consideration of the vote, by which the bill to continue in force the law incorporating the Louisville and Shepherdsville Turnpike Company was passed.

He advocated the motion to re-consider, at some length.

Mr. T. D. BROWN was in favor of the motion; he thought the bill itself bore the evidence of fraud upon its face, by referring to an act of incorporation passed in 1835.

Mr. BARLOW hoped the motion would prevail, in order that the House could do justice to the people living in that portion of the State.

Mr. HARDY advocated the motion; he thought the bill would be oppressive to the people living in that portion of the State.

Mr. MILLER opposed the motion to re-consider, at length; he did not think the bill fraudulent in its character. The law of 1835 was in the Capitol, and might be seen by all; there were some restrictions to the right to take tolls—the Company was compelled to McAdamize it within two years, &c.

Mr. GRAINGER read a portion of the bill, and said it had been misapprehended by the gentleman from Cumberland, (Mr. Haggard.) He opposed the re-consideration at some length.

Mr. DOHONEY was in favor of the motion.

Mr. DUNCAN advocated the motion at some length.

Mr. COLLINS said the committee had had a copy of the same bill under consideration and were about to report favorably thereon, when it came from the Senate. He thought the principle involved was an important one, and that was, that a county had no right to make its own roads, &c.

The vote was re-considered, also the vote by which it was ordered to its third reading, and the bill was then committed to a select committee.

Upon the question to commit with instructions to report this afternoon,

Mr. GRAINGER said he was not at all astonished that the gentleman from Cumberland opposed the instructions to report this afternoon. He tells you he is opposed to the bill in any shape or form, and it is easy to see that he does not wish to perfect it, but wants to consign it to the Tombs of the Caplets. He hoped the bill would be referred with the instructions.

A message from the Governor, announcing his approval of certain bills, &c.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the 2d Auditor in reply to the resolution offered by Mr. McReynolds; read, and on motion of Mr. Christopher, 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. COLLINS, Mr. Hardy was added to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. T. D. BROWN, of the select committee, to whom was referred the bill to abolish the militia system and to revise and permanently establish Common Schools in this Commonwealth, reported a substitute for said bill; read.

Mr. WOLFORD moved to make the bill the special order for Thursday next; carried.

Mr. MCKINNEY, of the committee on enrollments, made a report.

Mr. J. N. STEPHENS, against the petition of sundry citizens of Cumberland county; concurred in.

Also, against the petition of sundry citizens of Fleming county; concurred in.

Also, a bill authorizing the County Court of Mason to sell certain county property, &c.; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Trustees of the town of Louisa; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Ann H. Cundiff, of Clay county; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Price Snyder, of Simpson county; read and passed.

Also, against the petition of sundry citizens of Graves county; concurred in.

Mr. GARNETT—Propositions and Grievances—a bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to the county of Barren; read and passed.

Also, a bill to repeal the law in relation to private passways in Mercer county; read and passed.

Mr. J. N. STEPHENS asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Margaret Anderson; granted.

Mr. CULTON moved to refer the petition to the committee of Ways and Means; carried.

Mr. HOLMES—Privileges and Elections—bill to establish an additional precinct in the county of Boone; read and passed.

Mr. BERRY—Claims—a bill for the benefit of John W. Hazlerig; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Rebecca Claypool; read.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Wm. Rowlet of Owen county; read.

Mr. BLANTON made a statement of the facts in the case.

The yeas and nays being called on the final passage of the bill, it was passed 49 to 32.

Orders of the Day.

The motion to re-consider the vote, by which the bill, modifying the law of 1833, made by Mr. WRIGHT on Friday last, came up in order at this time.

Mr. WRIGHT withdrew the motion.

Mr. HANSON made a question of order as to the right of the mover to withdraw the motion to re-consider.

The SPEAKER decided that the mover had not such a right, after it had been entered on the Journal by the Clerk.

Mr. FLOYD moved the previous question.

Mr. HANSON raised the question, that a motion for the previous question must be supported by four-fifths of the House—it being a constitutional provision, that free debate should be had, and it requiring four-fifths to dispense with it.

The SPEAKER decided that any gentleman had the right to move the previous question, and that a majority of the House was sufficient to sustain it, and that it was not the duty of the Chair to decide upon the constitutionality of this question.

And then the House adjourned.

For the Commonwealth.

the committee showing that injustice had been done, both to Garrard and Madison, in continuing them together. A majority of his constituents desired a change, and he therefore, felt it his duty to advocate their wishes. He advocated his motion at length.

The motion was then lost.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to strike out Marshall and add it to Livingston, thus giving Calloway one.

Mr. JOHNSTON advocated the motion at some length, insisting that such a change would make the representation nearer equal, fair and just. He would not impute any improper motives to the committee; he believed that the bill was reported in this manner from the fact that Marshall and Livingston were divided by the Tennessee river, but such an objection should not influence the matter at all. He felt much interest in this matter, because it involved the rights of his constituents. Calloway expected a separate representation, and she deserved it, for her number of votes was but 167, short of the ratio.

Mr. BOYD was opposed to the motion; neither Calloway nor Marshall, were entitled to a separate representation, because they could not draw residuum from any adjoining county. He endeavored to show that the reasoning of the gentleman from Calloway, (Mr. Johnston,) if carried out through the whole State, would deprive the upper portion of the State of their proportionate representation. There was no county from which Calloway could draw a residuum, except Marshall. The increase of Livingston for the last four years, was greater than in either Calloway or Marshall. They had formerly been one county, and had identical interests; they were not divided by any river or any thing but the surveyor's marks.

Mr. JOHNSTON replied to the gentleman from Livingston, (Mr. Boyd,) showing that the vote of Marshall county was but 29 votes less than Livingston, while it was 413 votes less than Calloway, and the adding of Marshall to Livingston, would bring the vote 384 votes nearer the ratio. He believed that Calloway was justly entitled to a separate representative, and he urged the amendment upon justice, and not upon party grounds.

Mr. JOHNSTON replied to the gentleman from Calloway, (Mr. Johnston,) and opposed at some length, the amendment proposed.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Johnston, was then lost; and on motion of

Mr. HAGGARD, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

And then the House adjourned.

For the Commonwealth.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Carter county, at the Court House in Grayson, on the 5th day of Feb. 1848, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig Convention, to be convened at Frankfort on the 22d day of February inst.

On motion of George W. Ward, Col. Wm. G. Carter was called to the chair, and Elias P. Davis was appointed secretary.

On motion of John C. McGlossen, George W. Ward, John T. Shepherd, Jack B. Ward, David Devore and Maj. Larkins Dawson, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for this meeting, and appoint delegates to the Whig State Convention at Frankfort on the 22d day of this month, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Resolved, by the Whigs of Carter county here assembled, that George W. Ward, Maj. Larkins Dawson, John T. Shepherd, Jackson B. Ward, Thos. Burroughs, Wm. Kirby, George W. Crawford, Gabriel Scott, James Lampton, Thomas J. Hood and Dr. A. J. Lansdowne, be the delegates from this county to convention, and that they are earnestly requested to attend the deliberations of the Convention, and to support the Whigs then and there assembled.

Resolved, That although we could designate names from amongst the distinguished gentlemen who have been presented to the people to fill these offices; and although the Whigs of this county may have a preference for certain individuals—yet to produce harmony, concert and union, we leave our delegates instructed and free, to select the most acceptable names, after consultation, for the important offices to be filled in this Commonwealth, hereby pledging ourselves to the nomination of the Convention a hearty support.

Resolved, That although the Whigs of Carter county are in a minority, that they have always felt, and still feel an ardent attachment for Whig principles, and will bring out their strength at the coming election, and use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominees of the Convention.

Resolved, That Capt. L. M. Cox has our thanks for his able defence of Whig principles, in his late arduous canvass for Congress in this district, and carries him to Mexico the best wishes for his health, and honorable distinction in the service of his country, and the hope of the Whigs of Carter county, that he will be enabled to return in safety to his native soil.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Carter have no fears from the result of the coming election, if all will do their duty as they intend to discharge theirs; that the usual zeal of the Whigs of the State will carry the election by an overwhelming majority, notwithstanding the boasted prediction of the locofoco party.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are tendered to Col. W. G. Carter, for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

Resolved, That the Kentucky Whig and Frankfort Commonwealth be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, the meeting then adjourned.

WILLIAM G. CARTER, Ch'm.

ELIAS P. DAVIS, Sec'y.

For the Commonwealth.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Edmonson county, held at the Court House in Brownsville, on Monday, the 7th day of February 1848, it being County Court day, JESSE H. CRUMP, was called to the Chair, and on motion of W. L. Pointer, V. H. JONES was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained in a few brief and appropriate remarks by W. L. Pointer; and on motion of Col. M. H. Webb, W. L. Pointer, John D. Otter, G. F. Locke and Stanford Mitchell, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That C. Roberts, W. L. Poynter, Col. M. H. Webb, M. W. Jones, G. F. Locke, W. D. Lucas, Gen. A. Kerley, Stanford Mitchell, V. H. Jones, John D. Otter, J. A. Buford, Wm. Dunn, J. C. Durbin, and such other Whigs as may think proper to attend, be and they are hereby appointed delegates to represent Edmonson county in said Convention.

He opposed the bill, and advocated the motion at length.

The motion was then lost.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. HUGHES in the Chair, on the bill to fix the ratio and apportion the representation for the next four years.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Smith to strike out Garrard from the 23d Senatorial District.

Mr. WOLFORD moved to make the bill the special order for Thursday next; carried.

Mr. MCKINNEY, of the committee on enrollments, made a report.

Mr. J. N. STEPHENS, against the petition of sundry citizens of Cumberland county; concurred in.

Also, against the petition of sundry citizens of Fleming county; concurred in.

Also, a bill authorizing the County Court of Mason to sell certain county property, &c.; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Trustees of the town of Louisa; read and passed.

Also, a bill to amend the bill to abolish the militia system and to revise and permanently establish Common Schools in this Commonwealth, reported a substitute for said bill; read.

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A message from the Governor, announcing his approval of certain bills, &c.

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 15, 1848.

Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room of this office for two cents per copy. Single copies of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full reports of the Legislative proceeding, can be had for four cents per copy.

McCLUNG'S SPEECH, delivered before the Colonization Society, is now ready for delivery at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office—Price \$3 per hundred.

A number of the friends of Gen. Taylor, in Cincinnati have employed Mr. Jones, an artist of that city, to proceed to Baton Rouge, and take a bust of the Old Hero.

We have witnessed with the profoundest regret, a division in several quarters, to draw inviolable comparisons between Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor—to array the friends of one against the friends of the other, by needless and ill-timed comparison of their respective claims to the confidence and support of the Whigs of Kentucky and the Union, in the approaching Presidential contest. For a quarter of a century, Mr. Clay has been the acknowledged leader of the Whig party. In sunshine and in the dark hour of defeat and adversity, he has been the same steadfast, unyielding and firm advocate of Whig principles. He has ever been ready to fling himself against the breastworks of our adversaries, and almost unaided and alone, to do battle in our cause. He now has, as he has ever had, a strong and firm hold upon the affections of his party. There are thousands who feel that while Mr. Clay lives, we should battle under his banner, in the hope that a glorious victory may finally be won, and that he may receive the just reward of long and faithful public service. As a great statesman, and a daring, manly leader in great political contests, they regard Mr. Clay as having no equal. On the other hand, the friends of Gen. Taylor love the honest hearted and single minded old Captain; they have seen and heard of his great simplicity of heart, and honesty of purpose, and his unflinching devotion to his country. He, too, is a WHIG, and his friends know it. They desire to bestow upon him the first office in the gift of his countrymen. They will hear of no other leader than Gen. Taylor. The consequence is, that friends who have stood shoulder to shoulder for years, are estranged. They are arraying themselves under different banners, and there is great danger that the cause of quarrel with the common enemy, may be forgotten, amid the clash of arms in our own camp. The Democrats look upon this unnatural contest with pleasure. Every Whig stricken down, or disabled, is a gain of one to the democracy. They feel that if we divide, they must conquer. They are united as one man. They have no cause of quarrel with each other. Their party stands as a unit—and so it will come into the battle.

Under such a state of case, the question proper to be considered by every true hearted Whig, is, what can be done to preserve the unity and integrity of the Whig party? What course shall be adopted to heal our present wounds, and enable us to go into the contest united? We know of no other plan than the union of the party upon the broad Whig platform—a WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION. It is needless to say “there is no necessity for a National Convention.” Every prudent and reflecting man will perceive at once, upon a calm survey of the ground, that neither Gen. Taylor, Mr. Clay, nor indeed any other Whig, can be elected without the aid of the great Northern and Eastern States. To talk about the uprising of the people in favor of one man or another, without regard to party, is sheer folly and a waste of words. The people of this Union are divided into two great political parties. Those parties stand arrayed against each other upon great national questions—questions involving high principles of governmental policy—and depend upon it, they will not abandon those principles, and yield up their differences upon those questions of policy. They affect to be guided in their political movements, by a sincere devotion to certain principles, and though it may be true, as is urged in some quarters, that this thing of principle in politics is a humbug, there is something fascinating in the idea—the delusion is so pleasing and full of flattery to the integrity of the human heart, that men are not disposed, without cause, to abandon it. As before stated, the aid of the Northern and Eastern States is essential to the success of the Whig candidate, it matters not who he may be. The Whigs of those States have declared in favor of the nominee of a convention. Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, have also spoken in its favor. The Whig members of Congress, fully apprized of the position of the party, and the prospects of the several aspirants to the Presidency, with great unanimity recommend a convention. With all these lights before us, it would be madness to deny that there will be a convention. That a candidate will be nominated by that convention, is absolutely certain; and that the nominee will receive the support of the Whig party, we do not think admits of a doubt. That two or three States refuse to go into the Convention, will not have the slightest influence upon the action of that body. If, for example, the friends of Gen. Taylor, in Louisiana, shall carry out the spirit of their resolutions, adopted a few days since, and refuse to send delegates to the convention, its only effect will be to weaken Gen. Taylor in convention, to the extent of the vote of Louisiana. The Whigs of Iowa, in a better spirit and with more wisdom, have, though they prefer Taylor, sent their delegates to the convention.

Whether the nominee of that Convention shall be victorious, or not, depends, we verily believe, alone upon the Whigs of the Union. They have power to elect their nominee, if they will be united. Will they throw away the prize they have so long and so nobly battled for, when they have but to reach forth and grasp it? Will they, by fruitless family quarrels,

fix upon the country for another term of four years, the rule of the Progressive Democracy? We cannot believe they will.

We recur to the question, what shall be done? A Whig National Convention having been determined on, there is but one course for the Whigs to pursue. From this day forth, let us look only to that Convention. Let there be no longer discord and division in our ranks. Let all violent and unnecessary discussion of the claims of our respective favorites be foregone; let their merits be discussed calmly, fairly and in a manly spirit; let prudent, discreet and trustworthy delegates be appointed to represent us in the Convention. The Convention will then be so constituted, as to secure, beyond doubt the nomination of the best man, and the one most likely to secure the triumph of the party. Let these things be done, and all will be well.

FUSION OF PARTIES—“**NO PARTISM**,” &c.—It was predicted months ago, that these new schemes, designed originally to overthrow and destroy all party organization and political distinction, would result in disaster to the Whigs; for while they would adhere to their pledges to the new organization, the Democrats would return to their party, and would act with it upon all suitable and important occasions. The State of Louisiana was among the first to take up this humbug, and for many months the press of that State was teeming with “proceedings” of “large and enthusiastic meetings without distinction of party,” at which all manner of patriotic and party-sacrificing resolutions were adopted. In the recent elections by the Legislature of Louisiana—an United States Senator, a Public Printer and State Treasurer, we have a fair and just illustration of the effect of “No Partism.” There was, in the Louisiana Legislature, a Whig majority of four on joint ballot; yet the Democratic candidate was elected in every instance! Party was sacrificed; but it was a sacrifice of the Whig Party, for the benefit of the Democrats. There was no yielding up of party, by the Democracy. They clung to their old organization, they were true to their old friends, and we honor and applaud them for it.

The proposition to unite the two parties of this country, to abandon old issues and disregard old associates, is a device of the enemy intended to weaken and distract the Whig party. Such a union is impossible in the very nature of things, unless one party or the other shall abandon its long cherished principles. Are the Whigs prepared to do this? They are not. The Democrats will not, we are sure. There can, therefore, be no such union. We implore the Whigs to beware. Such humbugs, if encouraged, will not only ensure our defeat the present year, but they will, finally, work the destruction of the Whig party, and the Federal Government will be consigned to the keeping of the “Progressive Democracy,” for an indefinite period.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, is the title of a new paper, published at Covington, Kentucky, and edited by Wm. Banton, Esq., the first number of which we received on yesterday. THE JOURNAL is thoroughly Whig, is ably edited, and cannot fail to do good service in the Whig cause in the 10th District. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the Editor. He is a vigorous writer and a thorough and unflinching Whig. His paper is neatly printed on a large sheet, and should be well sustained by the Whigs.

MR. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, “the proviso man,” as the Union calls him, was attacked in a most violent manner in an editorial in the official organ at Washington, on account of the proposition introduced by him a few days since to raise \$5,000,000, annually, by direct taxation, to enable the Government to pay off her war debt, &c. &c. Mr. W. replied to Mr. Ritchie from his place in the House of Representatives in one of the most denunciatory harangues we have ever read. He does not scruple to denounce the venerable Editor, Mr. Buchanan, and the whole tribe, as unworthy their places, and unfit to associate with Mr. Polk. “That last brick,” gave the severest lick of all. Mr. W. declared that Gen. Jackson was a judge of men, and had placed on record his estimate of Mr. Ritchie's character. He read from the letters of Judge Brackenridge:

“I see that I am attacked in Congress by Cooke, Whitman and Williams, aided by that infamously press, the Richmond Enquirer. If such a corrupt press as the Richmond Enquirer were to appropriate my conduct, I should think that in some unguarded moment I had committed some great moral impropriety.”

How humiliating to the head of one of the very first families of Virginia, to be thus denounced and vilified on the floor of Congress by a Pennsylvania Crout-eater! Did you ever!

GEN. TAYLOR IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Republican and New Era, contain a call for a mass meeting in that city, on the 22d inst., of the friends of Gen. Taylor, in order to place him more before the people of Missouri for the Presidency. The Republican in publishing the call says:

“Whatever may be the division of opinion elsewhere, here, and in the entire State of Missouri, there is but one voice, and that is in favor of the election of ZACHARY TAYLOR to the Presidency. This has been seen in the public meetings elsewhere held: it is visible in the sympathy which warms and animates every man, when his name and his deeds are mentioned, and it pervades every class of society. It is wonderful, indeed, how, by no art of his own—by no appeals to popular favor—the honest and brave old man has won upon the public esteem until his name is on all tongues, and the sympathies of the old and young are enlisted in his favor. It is such a testimony to the goodness of heart, the simplicity of character, to the true bravery and the military services of the Patriot, as has not been given to any other individual in the last twenty-five years.”

CANADA.—The Montreal Courier, of the 1st, contains an article which commences thus:

“Shall we have a separation from the mother country and become a Republic? or shall we join the United States? These are the two questions upon which the country must now decide. Mr. L. Joseph Papineau has declared for a Republic. He has caused one rebellion to obtain it.

The Wisconsin Convention, on the 1st instant, agreed upon a State Constitution, by a vote of 62 to 1, upon the final vote, taken upon the adoption of the Constitution as a whole.

MELANCHOLY.—Mrs. Sharpe the celebrated vocalist, while ascending the ladder from the cabin to the boiler deck of the Steamer FASHION, bound for Louisville, on which she was a passenger, fell over board and was drowned. She had been married but a few days to Mr. KNEASS, an opera singer, and was with her husband when she fell off the boat. The accident occurred while they were ascending the ladder over the wheel house.

For the Commonwealth.

GENTLEMEN.—As some of the members contribute such valuable poetry to your paper, I have chosen to inflict a few lines on you, which, like some others you have received, will be remembered when Milton and Shakespeare are forgotten, but not until then. Here they are:

The expected invitation, which by custom's made a right,
The Levee of our Gov'ner, on the thirteenth day (at night).
I attended as in duty bound, my homage there to pay
To him who by Kentucky's wish, holds now the sovereign sway.

I went with one called “F*****,” a genius bright and rare,
As ever graced this breathing world, or any other sphere;
To know him, is to like him, and proud am I to say,
That his kindness and attention, increase with every day.

When presented to the Gov'ner, a tall, dignified old man,
He received me with due courtesy, and shook me by the hand;
The last line is not rhyme I know, but that's not here or there;
“Tis truth, tho' it be not poetry, so I have naught to fear.

That ceremony over, the scene I turned to view;
‘Twas a living panorama, with the faces ever new,
Or so at least to me they were, the like I never did see;
The rich, the poor, the high, the low, were mingled up with me.

But to describe the Ladies, their beauty, dress or taste,
By me would be impossible, and time but only waste;
So think then that their eyes were stars, their hair like rows of pearls,
Their smiles like sunshine after storms, and them's Kentucky girls.

An abundance was there of ice cream, of cakes and kisses sweet
(Of candy mind!) with motto's quaint, that I can't now repeat,
Tho' some were ta'en from Homer, and some from Milton too.
From Shakespeare, Byron, Moore, and Scott, and Yankee Doodle doo.

All seemed to be delighted, the young as well as old;
The Ladies talked, and laughed, and eat, did any thing but scold;
But as it then was growing late, I could no longer stay,
So got my hat, my coat and cane, and bawed myself away.

A word to those that sent me here, I hope they'll judge me fair,
For think I'm only capable of trifles light as air;
I'll guard their rights—their interest watch! aye with a jealous eye!

And always, tho' I mayn't succeed, be sure I'll always try.

But as it now is twelve o'clock, I think I'll go to bed;

And hope you'll not deal hardly with the little I have said;

I know it is not dignified to raise the laugh or jest,

Yet a time there is for all things, and those among the rest.

PHENIX.

For the Commonwealth.

TO THE POETS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

When unfledged poets spread their wings,
Parnassus' summits to explore;

Those giddy heights 'bove mundane things,
Confound good sense, in lyric lore.

Old Homer's shade is scandalized,
And Pope and Pindar left behind;

Good English prose is vandalized,
By members of the rhythmic kind.

Oh! Ghost of Milton, heed my prayer,
Haunt not those men who murder rhyme,

Poets will write, and Statesmen are
Adopts in writing metred chime!

Excuse the hard who dares expose

The doggerel of those would be great men,

Whose poetry most clearly shows,

If Pope was right, they'll ne'er be statesmen.

“So vast is art, we find, so narrow wit,

One science only will one genius fit!”

I think the people will next year, as fit is,

Leave them at home to learn poeie wit.

When members grave and sage we see,

Turn wits and poets of the press,

I fear the consequence will be—

I will not say—but you may guess.

J. F. W.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

STOUGHTON & ELLIS,

Have made arrangements to receive DAILY, fresh Baltimore

and warranted perfectly fresh and fine, which we are authorized to sell at \$2 50 per can, or \$1 25 half cans. They expect, from the superior quality of their Oysters, to receive a liberal patronage.

February 15, 1848.

Agents for Baltimore Oyster Company.

February 15, 1848.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

I exclusively by the undersigned.

HARRY I. TODD,
ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN.

All persons indebted to the old firm, are earnestly requested

to call and settle their accounts, as it is important that the accounts of the old firm should be speedily closed.

Feb. 15, 1848.

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of TODD & CRITTENDEN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

Todd & Crittenden,

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